2015 Consumer Confidence Report
Uesugi Farms
June 27, 2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2015.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The water used by Uesugi Farms consists of one ground water well. The well is located off Highway 25.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: The assessment of the source was not available at the time of this report.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management   Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform, Bacteria	**4**	**1**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**# of Samples taken**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.17	1.3	5	0.154	0	10/22/15	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	5	ND	0	10/22/15	Internal corrosion of household systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alpha Activity, Gross (pCi/L)	(0)	15	1.83	11/2015	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL/ (AL)	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.109	11/2015	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	6	11/2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.1	11/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	11/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	0.4	11/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD				
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCL	Level Detected (AVG)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	500	50	11/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Odor (units)	3	2	11/2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity	1600	734	11/2015	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	51	11/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	463	11/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.05	11/2015	Soil runoff

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST					
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	234	11/2015	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	34	11/2015	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	296	11/2015	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally-occurring.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.8	11/2015	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Monitoring and reporting violations:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The water system had two months where total coliforms exceeded the MCL. The system disinfected, performed an investigation, issued public notification, and resampled until free of total coliform bacteria.

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

- None

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year)/0	None	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

System Improvements and Updates:
- The water system was reclassified from a transient to a non-transient non-community water system in late 2015.

Conservation and Drought Tips:
- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org for further information